**Document B: Ibn Al-Athir** (Excerpted from Original)

After their vain attempt to Acre by siege, the Franks moved on Jerusalem and besieged it for more than six weeks. They built two towers, one of which, near Sion, the Muslims burnt down, killing everyone inside it. It had scarcely ceased to burn before a messenger arrived to ask for help and to bring the news that the other side of the city had fallen. In fact, Jerusalem was taken from the north on the morning of July 15, 1099. The population was put to the sword by the Franks, who pillaged the area for a week. A band of Muslims barricaded themselves into the Tower of David and fought on for several days. They were granted their lives in return for surrendering. The Franks honored their word, and the group left by night for Ascalon. In the Al-Aqsa Mosque the Franks slaughtered more than 70,000 people, among them a large number of Imams and Muslim scholars, devout and ascetic men who had left their homelands to live lives of pious seclusion in the Holy Place. The Franks stripped the Dome of the Rock of more than forty sliver candelabra . . . and more than twenty gold ones, and a great deal more booty. Refugees from Syria reached Baghdad. . . . They told the Caliph’s ministers a story that wrung their hearts and brought tears to their eyes. On Friday they went to the Cathedral Mosque and begged for help, weeping so that their hearers wept with them as they described the sufferings of the Muslims in that Holy City: the men killed, the women and children taken prisoner, the homes pillaged.

***Source:*** *Ibn Al-Thir, “The Franks Conquer Jerusalem.”*

Analysis:

1. Highlight the document’s source to establish when, where, and by whom this document was created.
2. Predict what Ibnal-Athir might say about the capture of Jerusalem.
3. Read the document. Underline words and phrases that make you think this document is written from the Muslim perspective.